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FARM MACHINE BUILDING PLANTS TO INCREASE OUTPUT, IMPROVE WORK METHODS --
Moscow, Sovetskiye Profsoyuzy, No 3, Nov 53

In 1953 and 1954, many agricultural machine building plants must start the production of new agricultural machines. The Tula Self-Propelled Combine Plant has been assigned the production of not less than 7,000 new potato harvesting machines (probably the KKR-2 potato harvesting combine); [redacted] in 1953. In 1953, the Belinskiy Belinsksel'mach Agricultural Machine Building Plant must produce 6,600 potato planters; and in 1954, the plant must produce 20,000 potato planters.

Agricultural machine building plants in Ryazan', Khar'kov, Gomel', Osipenko, Lyubertsy, and in many other cities must greatly increase the production of hay stackers, sweep rakes, pickup hay rickers, and other machines.

The Rostov-on-Don Rostsel'mash Agricultural Machine Building Plant has not fulfilled its production plan for the first 6 months of 1953. The plant pledged to make up the production shortage and to produce 80 self-propelled mowers, 200 plows, 130 pickup hay rickers, and 500,000 rubles' worth of spare parts in excess of production plans. During the third quarter of 1953, the plant exceeded its production plan by 12 per cent.

One of the serious shortcomings in the agricultural machine building industry is the failure of auxiliary plants to make prompt deliveries. Thus, the Lyubertsy Agricultural Machine Building Plant imeni Ukhomskiy had to delay shipment of 44 well-drilling machines for 3 months, because the Frunze Agricultural Machine Building Plant imeni Frunze held up deliveries of three small parts. The Lyubertsy Plant has also delayed shipment of 2,400 mowers for 8 months, because steel, needed for a part, was not delivered on time.

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- 1 -

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Another shortcoming at agricultural machine building plants is the failure to mechanize various tasks. Almost half the work in producing combines at the Tula Self-Propelled Combine Plant is done by hand. Fifty-four percent of the work at the Krasnoyarsk Self-Propelled Combine Plant is done manually. At the Frunze Agricultural Machine Building Plant, 64 percent of the production of two-horse rakes is carried out by hand. -- I. Blinov, chairman, Central Committee, Trade Union of the Machine Building Industry

AGRICULTURAL MACHINE DESIGNERS' TASKS FOR 1954 -- Moscow, Sel'khoz mashina, Jan 54

In 1953, in accordance with plans of the Ministry of Machine Building USSR, the SKB (Special Design Bureaus), GSKB (State Special Design Bureaus), and VISKhOM (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Machine Building) were assigned the task of preparing and submitting for state tests 64 new models of agricultural machines.

However, more than half of the machines were submitted a month or more later than the dates called for in the plan. The quality of the machines was unsatisfactory.

Such important machines as the SK-8 self-propelled combine, the electric combine, the potato-harvesting combine, the mower, and other machines were submitted late. VISKhOM, and the special design bureaus of the Gomsel'mash Agricultural Machine Building Plant, the Rostov-on-Don Rostsel'mash Agricultural Machine Building Plant, the Novaya Tula (Combine) Plant, and the Rostov-on-Don Krasnyy Aksay Plant repeatedly delayed submitting new machines for testing.

At present, it is difficult to give a complete account of the quality of machines submitted for testing in 1953. However, of the 14 most important machines mentioned in the September 1953 decree of the Council of Ministers USSR and of the Central Committee CPSU, designs of the following machines were found to be unsatisfactory: a trailer-type combination vegetable planter, designed by the SKB of the Kirovograd Krasnaya Zvezda Plant; a seedling planter with an attachment for digging irrigation furrows, designed by the SKB of the Krasnyy Aksay Plant; a hay stacker, designed by the SKB of VISKhOM; and a two-roller mower for the DT-5 tractor. Improved models of these machines must be resubmitted for state tests during the first half of 1954.

In 1953, VISKhOM successfully developed the designs of the SRN-4B machine for planting potted seedlings, the SK-2.6 ensilage cutter, and the KK-2 [KKR-2?] potato-harvesting combine.

Of all machines submitted for state testing [in 1953], more than 25 machines were recommended for production by 1 January 1954, including a conveyor-type hay stacker, a flax-drying machine, a planter and a cultivator for irrigated sugar-beet crops, and a number of other machines.

A total of over 40 type designations of agricultural machines were accepted for series production in 1953. These machines still need some work done to improve their quality. It is the primary task of designers to perfect these machines during 1954 and put them in production.

Production plans for 1954 call for the development of over 100 type designations of new machines. The majority of these machines has already been designed and factory tested. It is, therefore, safe to assume that all machines which will be submitted for state tests in 1954 will embody thorough design work.

- 2 -

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50X1-HUM

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Among new designs to be submitted for state tests in 1954 are over 30 important machines for vegetable and potato growing and animal husbandry. The production of these machines must be organized not later than 1955, and it is important that carefully prepared designs of these machines be submitted for state tests.

In 1953, agricultural machine building plants such as the Dnepropetrovsk Plant imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov, the Belinskiy Belinsksel'mash Plant, and the Ryazan' Ryuzsel'mash Plant, the Gomel' Gomsel'mash Plant, the Khar'kov Serp i Molot Plant, the Tashkent Tashsel'mash Plant, the Tashkent Uzbedsel'mash Plant, and the Frunze Plant imeni Frunze did not fulfill their production plans for the most important agricultural machines.

The Belinsksel'mash Plant was short several thousand SK-4 [SKG-4?] potato planters because of the poor organization work in preparing for the production of the machines. The plant did not take full advantage of the technical help given by TsITM (Central Institute for Labor Organization and Production Mechanization). Reznikov, chief engineer of the Belinsksel'mash Plant, failed to organize constant-flow lines for the production of fertilizer-spreading units, colters, disks, and frames. Since the organization of the constant-flow lines during November and December 1953, the output of the SK-4 planters has greatly increased, but it was too late to catch up with the production backlog.

The Ryuzsel'mash Plant delayed the preparation and production of the KOK-2 potato-harvesting combine. As a result of this delay, the plant failed to produce several hundred potato-harvesting combines.

In 1954, constant-flow lines and conveyer lines must be organized in the machine shops and assembly shops of the Belinsksel'mash Plant for the production of SKG-4 potato planters; in the Tula Self-Propelled Combine Plant for the production of KK-2 [KKR-2?] potato-harvesting combines; in the Gomsel'mash Plant for the production of STU-0.7 hay stackers; in the Ryuzsel'mash Plant for the production of KOK-2 potato-harvesting combines and KON-2.8P cultivators; and in the Krasnyy Aksey Plant for the production of KRN-2.8 cultivators and other machines. These plants must set up a large number of special high-production machine tools and metal-cutting tools for machining those parts for agricultural machines which are produced in large quantities or are highly labor consuming.

The lack of accessories needed for production shops of agricultural machine building plants leads to makeshift processes, which bring about the production of poor-quality parts and increase the cost of production. Such conditions can not be tolerated in 1954.

The government is giving great material and financial aid to the Ministry of Machine Building in general and to the plants of Glavsel'mash (Main Administration of Agricultural Machine Building) in particular. These plants were assigned 350 metal-cutting machine tools and an increased number of technological personnel.

In 1954, one of the important tasks assigned to plants is increasing the productive capacity for the output of spare parts.

In 1954, the Rubtsovsk Altaysel'mash Plant must organize automatic lines for the production of plowshares and moldboards; the Osipenko Perovomaiskiy Agricultural Machine Building Plant must make full use of automatic lines for the production of teeth for tractor-drawn rakes; the Rostsel'mash Plant must organize constant-flow production lines for making pegs for combine cylinders and install special machine tools for machining cultivator teeth and propeller shafts.

- 3 -

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50X1-HUM

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The Osipenko Pervomayskiy Agricultural Machine Building Plant has installed an automatic production line for producing teeth for tractor-drawn rakes. The new system of making teeth for rakes has released 70 workers for other jobs; only four workers are needed now. The automatic production line makes 2,500 rake teeth in one shift.

The automatic production line was developed by the Central Institute of Labor Organization and Production Mechanization, Ministry of Machine Building USSR.

INCREASE METAL DELIVERIES TO FARM MACHINE BUILDERS -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 2 Dec 53

On 30 November 1953, the Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy shipped a trainload of rolled stock to the Rostov-on-Don Rostsel'mash Plant, the Khar'kov Serp i Molot Plant, and the Gomel' Gomsel'mash plant.

During October and November 1953, the Dneprodzerzhinsk Plant increased shipment of rolled stock to agricultural machine building plants by 15 percent.

PRODUCTION OF KKR-2 POTATO HARVESTER DELAYED -- Moscow, Pravda, 3 Dec 53

In 1954, the Tula Self-Propelled Combine Plant will be series-producing the KKR-2 potato-harvesting combine.

Dozens of engineers, technicians, and specialists are now busy studying the assembly technique of the KKR-2 combine and workers are producing the necessary tools for the production of potato combines.

Constant-flow lines will be set up in plant shops. Automatic welding equipment, various automatic controls, special machine tools, and other up-to-date equipment will be used for building KKR-2 combines.

Planning organizations of the Ministry of Machine Building USSR are giving technical aid to the plant. However, some planning organizations are not doing a satisfactory job. Particularly unsatisfactory is the work of Giprototruktoroprom (State Institute for Planning Motor Vehicle and Tractor Industry Enterprises), which has been assigned the task of planning the reconstruction of the plant. Not a single sheet of planning documentation has been received by the plant. Instead of concentrating on how to utilize available space at the plant for the production of the KKR-2 combine, Giprototruktoroprom is working on a general plan of plant reconstruction involving large capital construction.

Over a month ago, the Moscow Motor Vehicle Plant was given an assignment for the production of certain stamping machines for delivery to the Tula plant. The management of the Motor Vehicle Plant is holding up the fulfillment of the assignment.

Other organizations under the Ministry of Machine Building USSR do not pay enough attention to the needs of the Tula Self-Propelled Combine Plant. The Equipment Administration, Ministry of Machine Building USSR, has not yet placed orders for special machines with other machine building enterprises. Without these special machines, the Tula plant will not be able to organize constant-flow production lines.

- 4 -

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The Tula plant itself has failed to organize properly many tasks connected with the production of the KKR-2 potato combine, but the plant party committee is taking steps to correct these failures.

The plant, however, still needs operational and technical help from the Ministry of Machine Building USSR. -- D. Ivanyuk, chief engineer of the Tula Self-Propelled Combine Plant

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- 5 -

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